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ENTOMOLOGY.—*Scheloribates chauhani*, a new species of oribatid mite from India (Acarina: Ceratozetidae).<sup>1</sup> EDWARD W. BAKER, United States Department of Agriculture. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK.)

The discovery that *Zetes emarginatus* (Banks),<sup>2</sup> family Galumnidae, is an intermediate host of the sheep tapeworm, *Moniezia expansa* (Rudolphi), has aroused much interest in the oribatid mites during the past few years. This species, which lives on grass in sheep pastures, was found to be infected with the cysticeroidal stage of the parasite.

B. S. Chauhan, of the Zoological Survey of India, while conducting studies on the sheep tapeworm, has collected oribatid mites from grass. However, these mites belong to the genus *Scheloribates*, family Ceratozetidae, and appear to represent a new species.

*Scheloribates chauhani*, n. sp.

*Female*.—Abdomen round-oval; all cephalothoracic bristles barbed, the interlamellar setae inserted nearer to edge of notogaster than to lamellae and longer than others; lamellae

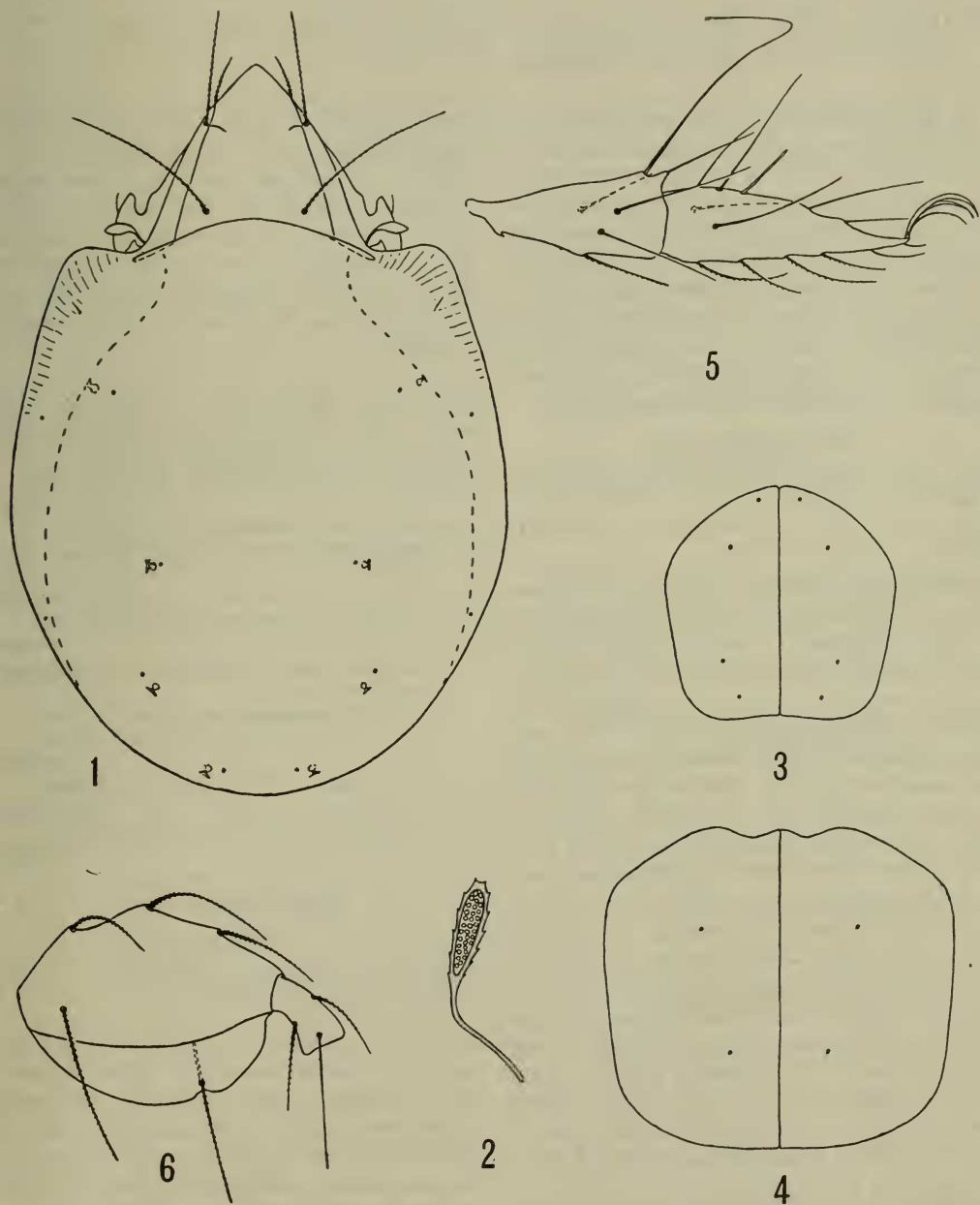
tapering distally, not undulate externally, and sides of cephalothorax not or barely visible from above; translamellar lines short; lamello-rostral ridge well developed and embracing base of rostral bristle; each pseudostigma with rim usually slightly surpassing edge of pteromorpha, pseudostigmatic organs with head equal to length of pedicel, "oil globules" present, barbs small but distinct. Abdomen with anterior edge of notogaster mildly bowed, its sides merging into pteromorphae; dorsum of abdomen equally arched when viewed from side; pteromorphae with a bristle on antero-dorsal area, and with radial combings or fine corrugations on shoulders; dorsal setal pits as figured (body setae apparently knocked off); anal plates wider than long, sides almost parallel, posterior cover bristles closer to inner edge than are anterior bristles, and bristles subequally spaced from anterior and posterior edges; genital plates slightly wider than long, broadly rounded anteriorly, and only slightly concave posteriorly, setae arranged as figured, lateral margins longer than anterior margins. Tarsus I with ventral ciliate setae, dorsal simple setae, and a short rodlike dorsal setae as

<sup>1</sup> Received October 9, 1945.

<sup>2</sup> H. W. STUNKARD, Science 86: 312. 1937; W. H. KRULL, Proc. Helminth. Soc. Washington 6 (1): 10, 11. 1939.

figured; femur II as figured, all setae barbed, the posterior dorsal seta barely reaching past base of median seta; the dorsal posterior angle of femur rather abrupt; tectopodium III notched but not strongly so; sides of tectopodia II mildly converging toward rostrum. Length of body  $533\mu$ , width  $393\mu$ .

*Scheloribates chauhani* differs from *S. indica* Oudemans, which is from Ceylon, in having pectinate cephalothoracic setae and in having an elongate pseudostigmatic organ that is distinctly barbed. It differs from *S. muiri* Jacot, a Hawaiian species, in having all cephalothoracic setae pectinate, in having a rounded



FIGS. 1-6.—*Scheloribates chauhani*, adult female: 1, Dorsal view of body; 2, pseudostigmatic organ, 3, genital plates; 4, anal plates, 5, tarsus and tibia I; 6, femur II.

rather than a pointed genital opening, in having the lateral margins of the genital plate longer than the anterior margins, in the setal arrangement of the anal plates, in that the posterior dorsal setae of femur II does not reach the base of the anterior seta, and in femur II

having an abrupt rather than a gentle posterior dorsal angle.

The type, U.S.N.M. no. 1515, and 10 paratypes, which were sent in by B. S. Chauhan and named for him, were collected from grass, Izatnagar (Bareilly), U. P., India.

ZOOLOGY.—*The West Pacific species of the molluscan genus Aforia.*<sup>1</sup> PAUL BARTSCH, U. S. National Museum.

In the preparation of a monograph on the East Pacific mollusks, recent and fossil, of the family Turridae, it became necessary to examine the congeneric elements dwelling in the western Bering Sea and the cold inshore waters of the Asiatic side of the Pacific. In the case of the genus *Aforia* I find that a much greater degree of specialization and differentiation has taken place in the Asiatic fauna than in American waters, as demonstrated by the present little monograph.

Genus *Aforia* Dall

1889. *Aforia*, Dall, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 18: 99.

1908. *Aforia*, Dall, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 43: 257.

Shell large, turreted, covered by a thin periostracum when perfect. Last whorl longer than the spire preceding it. Nucleus slender, multi-spiral, with the surface worn in all our specimens. A strong median keel is present on the middle of the postnuclear whorls. The deep anal notch falls halfway between the keel and the summit of the turns. The surface is marked by spiral lirations and fine incremental lines. Part of the adult shells bear a second fold, which begins on the middle of the last turn and gradually develops into a clawlike channel posterior to the anterior termination of the base. This is probably a sexual character. Columella long, attenuated, concave on the left side. Aperture large, elongate pear-shaped with the anterior half narrowed into a moderately wide channel; outer lip thin; inner lip sigmoid, forming a thin callus on the columella and parietal wall. Operculum narrow, thin, corneous, clawlike with lateral subapical nucleus marked by

low, concentric threads. Radula with rather large rachidian and Y-shaped marginals.

On the Asiatic side we find *Aforia insignis* (Jeffreys) south of St. Lawrence Island; from there the genus extends southward along the coast of Sakhalin Island in the Okhotsk Sea to the outside of Hokkaido and Honshu, and one species has been taken off the coast of Chosen.

KEY TO THE WEST PACIFIC SPECIES OF OOFRIA

Spiral cords on columella more than 50. *japonica*

Spiral cords on columella less than 35.

Spiral cords on columella more than 30.

*diomedea*

Spiral cords on columella less than 20.

Spiral cords of penultimate whorl anterior to keel 18.

Spiral cords on keel very strong. *hondoana*

Spiral cords on keel not very strong.

*insignis*

Spiral cords of penultimate whorl anterior to keel, less than 16.

Adult shell large, more than 60 mm.

Base with 4 strong spiral cords.

*okhotsensis*

Base with 9 weak spiral cords.

*sakhalinensis*

Adult shell small, less than 46 mm.

*chosensis*

*Aforia japonica* (Dall)

Figs. 5, 6

1925. *Turricula japonica* Dall, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 66: 29, pl. 26, fig. 11.

Shell of medium size, covered with a thin pale gray periostracum. The whorls bear a strong, slightly upturned, median keel, which is frequently split. Posterior to the keel the shell bears mere indications of microscopic spiral striations. Anterior to the keel, on all but the last whorl, there is no indication of spiral sculpture. On the last whorl, however, anterior

<sup>1</sup> Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received September 17, 1945.